

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO†

EXCERPTS FROM OUR STATE MEDICAL JOURNAL

Vol. XIX, No. 5, May, 1921

EXCERPTS FROM EDITORIAL NOTES

A Strong State Society.—Do you think it worth while to have a State Medical Society? Honestly, do you? Have you given any personal thought on your own part to the question of what makes a State Society strong, and why you think this State Society should be developed and strengthened? If the State Society is worth something to you, does it meet your ideal now of what it ought to be? Consider for a moment what will best serve to build up your State Society. . . .

Then with regard to the Council. A councilor representing a district certainly should be expected to visit his district in all its subdivisions periodically and be in close touch with its needs, its weaknesses and its possibilities of development. It may not be essential for him to submit a written report to the Council of the "state of the union" in his own district, but at least his district should see that it is represented by a man who really represents and knows it. The duties of the councilor certainly are not comprehended alone in attendance on half a dozen council meetings in the calendar year. . . .

In each county society there is room for improvement as we one and all come to a realization of the important service in our professional and civic life which is rendered by our membership in the County Society. Surely, local medical societies of all sorts would do well to affiliate as branches of the County Society. We do not need such a multiplicity of organizations. We do need every respectable doctor to be a County Society member, and it were well if all his professional activities could find expression in the branches and subdivisions of the County Society. The County Society ought to be in a position to touch civic life at every point and to keep itself in the forefront of civic progress. . . .

The Growing Recognition of Anesthesia.—A notable fact in medical progress, during the past few years, has been the increased interest manifested in anesthesia. To the various societies devoted exclusively to this subject, namely, the American Association of Anesthetists, the Interstate, and the numerous state societies—among which are two in California—have recently been added the Canadian Association of Anesthetists and the National Anesthesia Research Society. . . .

The Physician and Social Agencies.—Of necessity, the attitude of the physician toward social agencies must be most sympathetic. His work is so intimately related to social service and so admirably conserved and multiplied by the social worker that he cannot but be interested in the conduct and development of the social agencies. He should be anxious to coöperate. He should be willing first to learn from experts in the field of social medicine, sociology and social relief, as to what is needed of him in this new and fast advancing department. Having learned that, he must in his turn teach, advise and contribute of his knowledge and ability. He must face the

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† This column strives to mirror the work and aims of colleagues who bore the brunt of Association activities some twenty-five years ago. It is hoped that such presentation will be of interest to both old and new members.

Historical reminiscences, papers and other archives will be welcomed by the C.M.A. Committee on History, to whom such should be sent. Address same to the Committee's Secretary, Dr. George H. Kress, Room 2004, 450 Sutter, San Francisco 8.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA†

By F. N. SCATENA, M. D.

Secretary-Treasurer

Board Proceedings

A regular meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners was held at the Elks Club in Los Angeles, from March 11th to 14th, 1946.

Written examinations were conducted and hearings were held on petitions for revoked certificates, as well as on disciplinary matters.

The following changes were made in the status of licentiates after a regular hearing:

Bergegrun, Katherine, M.D., charged with violation of Section 2385 of the Business and Professions Code, was on March 12, 1946, found guilty and her California license to practice as a physician and surgeon was revoked.

Burson, William Worth, M.D., charged with violation of Section 2377 of the Business and Professions Code, was on March 13, 1946, found guilty as charged and his California certificate to practice as a physician and surgeon was revoked.

Eby, Marvin R., M.D., charged with violation of Section 2390 of the Business and Professions Code, was on March 12, 1946, found guilty as charged and placed on probation for five years, without narcotic privileges or possession.

Koennecke, Clarence Herbert, M.D., charged with violation of Section 2383 of the Business and Professions Code, was on March 13, 1946, found guilty as charged and placed on probation for a period of five years.

Netherton, Frederick Falton, M.D., charged with violation of Section 2391 of the Business and Professions Code, was on March 13, 1946, found guilty as charged and placed on probation for five years, without narcotic privileges or possession.

White, William Wendall, M.D., charged with Violation of Section 2385 of the Business and Professions Code, was on March 14, 1946, found guilty as charged and his certificate to practice as a physician and surgeon was revoked.

Williams, James B., M.D., charged with violation of Section 2390 of the Business and Professions Code, was on March 14, 1946, found guilty as charged and his certificate to practice as a physician and surgeon was revoked.

An additional written examination has been scheduled to be held at the Native Sons Hall, 414 Mason Street, San Francisco, July 1, 2, and 3, 1946.

Three graduates of the Chicago Medical School, Illinois, appeared before the Board at the recent meeting in support of a petition previously filed. The three officers served with distinction in the Armed Forces during World War II. However, because their school of graduation was not on the list of approved medical schools, and because the Business and Professions Code (Medical Practice Act) has not been modified to authorize the Board to make concession for service in the Armed Forces, the Board, after a complete hearing of their plea, was obliged to deny their request.

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† The office addresses of the California State Board of Medical Examiners are printed in the roster on advertising, page 6. News items are submitted by the Secretary of the Board.

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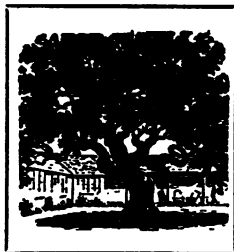
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BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

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News

"S. F. Doctor Held By State as Faker—A 'doctor' who treated sore feet, sundry other ills, and made dental plates for hundreds of patients during the past twelve months in his Flood Building office was arrested yesterday on charges of practicing medicine without a license. . . . J. W. Williams, chief special agent for the State medical board, said the man, Vincent R. Casey, 38, of 1070 Haight Street, 'admitted never having had any kind of professional training.' Casey was released last night on \$500 bail. He is scheduled to appear in court today." (San Francisco, California *Examiner*, March 21, 1946.)

"Chiropractor Given 9 Years to Life Term—Dr.

Samuel D. Collins, chiropractor, of 516 S. Commonwealth Ave., today was sentenced to from nine years to life imprisonment for the death of Margie F. Wilson, 22, of 2146 Westview St., who allegedly died after an illegal operation. . . . Collins was sentenced by Superior Court Judge Clement D. Nye on a murder charge and two illegal operation counts. The terms for the three offenses are to run consecutively." (Hollywood, California *Citizen News*, March 21, 1946.)

BAL (British Anti-Lewisite): A New Drug Effective Against Arsenical and Mercurial Poisonings.—BAL (British Anti Lewisite—2, 3 dimercaptopropanol), a war secret until now, discovered in England early in the war, and developed through the joint effort of many agencies in Britain and the United States for use

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CEDILANID . . . LANATOSIDE C

For Intravenous and Oral Digitalis Therapy

Eli Rodin Movitt (Digitalis and Other Cardiotoxic Drugs) Oxford Medical Publications, 1946, states that Lanatoside C (Cedilanid) has been studied extensively, experimentally and clinically, and that it promises to be one of the most useful cardioactive principles in the specific therapy of heart disease.

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BAL (British Anti-Lewisite): A New Drug Effective Against Arsenical and Mercurial Poisonings

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against one war gas Lewisite, has just been released from restrictions. Properly administered it is very effective against arsenical dermatitis (exfoliative), and arsenical encephalitis resulting from mapharsen treatment of syphilis. It is also valuable against overdose of mapharsen, and possibly of value in cases of blood dyscrasia resulting from arsenotherapy. It is of no value in so-called arsenical jaundice.

BAL has been tried in mercury poisoning and found promising. Animal experiments indicate protection against zinc fumes, and systemic cadmium poisoning. It is effective used locally on the skin or eye against the damage of Lewisite, a war gas, and other visicant arsenicals if used early.

BAL may be used locally or parenterally. For the latter, it comes in 1 cc. ampules given in doses of 1 cc. intramuscularly every (6) hours for (3) three times and then twice daily as the clinical conditions of the patient warrants. It is toxic when given in excessive amounts.

The major medical use for BAL at the present time is for arsenical exfoliative dermatitis where it is quite effective if used early. While not as yet available in regular commercial channels, and still considered to be in the experimental stage, it may be procured from the Los Angeles City Health Department for the treatment of arsenical exfoliative dermatitis.

Now that restrictions are released, further experimental and clinical evaluation of this promising drug on other types of poisonings should be forthcoming in the near future. References: R. A. Peters, Nature, Nov. 24, 1945; and L. L. Waters & Chester Stock, Science, Dec. 14, 1945.